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mans, have utterly confounded, under one name, that which is a product of a cooling magma, and that which is a secondary alteration product in rocks. On page 274 he states that "Petrology becomes the study of an endless cycle of changes from eruptive to sedimentary, and from sedimentary to eruptive rocks." A cycle of which the last half is neither sustained by field or microscopic research, nor by physics.

Such errors as picotite for pyrope (p. 141), chrysolite for chrysotile (p. 271) disfigure the work. Speaking of tridymite, on page 152, he says, "It has also been mentioned as occurring in some Irish rock, but the author is unable either to recall the precise locality or to find the reference."

Had he looked on the upper part of the same page<sup>1</sup> on which his own paper on tachylyte is published, to which he refers so often, he would have found it, as well as in numerous other scientific journals published in England and on the continent.—*M. E. W.*

WRIGHT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN HELMINTHOLOGY.<sup>2</sup>—In this paper of twenty-six pages and two plates, we have a valuable addition to our knowledge of the parasitic worms, which have been studied in this country by Leidy, Wyman, Verrill, Packard, Minot and Fitz. Thirteen species are enumerated, of which five are new. One new genus (*Sphyrnanura*) is proposed, while Leidy's genus *Clinostomum* is united with *Distomum*. In the descriptions of the species are included many anatomical facts; Minot's statement that the water vascular system and parenchyma spaces are connected in *Distomum* is confirmed. Some of the more interesting habitats recorded are *Polystomum oblongum* in the urinary bladder of the musk-turtle; *Sphyrnanura osleri* occurred in the mouth and gills of *Menobranchnus lateralis*, *Tænia dispar* in *Rana halecina*. The round worm which was so prevalent in the shad last spring is referred by our author to *Ascaris adunca* Rud. The two plates which illustrate the article are well drawn and printed.—*J. S. K.*

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY.<sup>3</sup>—The speedy publication and finished nature of the papers in this volume speaks well for the industry shown by those who worked at this hastily equipped laboratory, and shows that elaborately constructed laboratories and expensive museums are not, from new and improved biological methods, essential to the real advance of biology in its widest sense. It will be remem-

<sup>1</sup> Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland. New series, Vol. iv, Part 4, 1877.

<sup>2</sup> *Contributions to American Helminthology No. 1.* By R. RAMSAY WRIGHT. (Proc. Canadian Institute. New series, Vol. I, No. 1.)

<sup>3</sup> *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory.* Scientific Results of the Session of 1878. Organized and conducted by W. K. BROOKS. (June 24 to Aug. 19, 1878) Baltimore, 1879. Svo, pp. 170, 13 plates.